THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address.

Vol. XIII. GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1829. No. 12.

CONDITIONS.

"THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Wednesday, at *Two Dollars* per annum, in advance—or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if not paid within the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published three times for *One Dollar*, and for each continuance after, *Twenty-five Cents*. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

AN ESSAY

On Inland Navigation and Internal Improvement, as now prosecuted in Pennsylvania—by a Freeholder of Franklin County.

THE internal improvement of the Commonwealth has always been a suitable subject for the attention of our State Legislature. A system of Internal Improvement, calculated to develope the wealth and resources of the State, and facilitate the intercourse of our citizens, as well as the transportation of their produce to the most eligible markets, ought sooner to have commanded the attention of those who presided over the policy and government of the State. Such a system, being for the benefit of the whole community, ought not to be sectional or partial in its application, or extravagant in its expenditure.

Much had been done in this State by individual enterprise, with legislative aid, to improve our roads, and bridge over waters. A great work to be accomplished, if practicable, was an improved communication between the eastern and western waters. Such a work had been accomplished by our prosperous neighbor, (New-York,) and on our southern border, a canal from the Potomac to the Ohio, was receiving the attention of the States of Maryland and Virginia, and of Congress, and is now in progress with the aid of all.—Pennsylvania became aroused—a spirit for internal improvement, especially by a canal, was infused into a majority of the people, and manifested itself in so imposing a manner, that legislation on the subject could not be avoided or longer delayed. The work, it must be admitted, was too great and onerous for the enterprise or capital of individuals, and could only be effected by the resources and credit of the State, by being made a State work. It would, however, have been reasonable to have required contributions to a certain extent by stock subscription from the districts more immediately benefited; and I am inclined to think, that justice and good faith required some indemnification to those bridge and turnpike companies, whose property, in such public improvements, may be prejudiced by the new parallel channels of transportation, if as successful as their friends represent.

The friends of internal improvement called for *one* communication from east to west—different routes were explored to ascertain *which was the most eligible*; and whilst this exploration and reconnoissance was in progress, and even when the same was before the committee of inland navigation and internal improvement, there was no friend so visionary, enthusiastic and extravagant, as to advocate *three canals* from the east to the west. The committee, in their report to the Legislature of 16th Jan. 1826, recommended that provision be made for the construction of that part of the Canal, from Swatara to the Juniata, and from Pittsburg to the Kiskeminetas—as essential parts of a Pennsylvania canal; the length of that section being 53 miles, and asking an appropriation not to exceed $300,000.—The Canal Commissioners, in their report of Feb. 3d, 1826, after submitting their observations and views of the several routes to which their attention had been directed, recommend "its active prosecution as soon as the most *eligible route shall have been fixed with certainty.*"

The Legislature of 1825–6, though operated on by all the influence of the most zealous advocates of canals, and partaking themselves of the spirit that pervaded a great part of the Commonwealth, were notwithstanding disposed to act cautiously and circumspectly in the disposition of the public money, and did only provide for the construction of the two sections mentioned, and appropriated for the execution thereof but $300,000, declaring, in the preamble of the law, "that the construction of *a canal* within our limits, for the purpose of connecting the eastern and western waters, is believed to be practicable, and within the means of the State"—furnishing unequivocal evidence from all whose duties required an expression of sentiment, that the public voice and interests required but one canal, for the connection of the eastern and western waters. The making of *one* was an experiment of great magnitude, requiring millions that were not in the Treasury, but only to be obtained in the market, on the credit of the State, and which may be transmitted to our posterity as a state debt; not of easy or convenient liquidation. If it shall remain to them a debt to be provided for, well may they comment on the legislation and policy which produced it, and inquire into its history. We believe that history is briefly this: When provision was to be made for the further extension of the canal from the mouths of the Juniata and the Kiskeminetas, the Juniata route being found the shortest and most eligible, public attention was directed to it. To establish this route and provide for its execution, was the great object for which the friends of internal improvement in the east and west had to contend. Those who were opposed to the entire project as premature, hazardous, extravagant and partial, conceived, that to successfully resist the adoption of this most popular route, was the defeat or the delay of the whole; and, accordingly, directed their united force to oppose the passage of a law in favor of the Juniata route. The strength of the opposition, with the aid of those dissatisfied on the other explored routes, presented a vote that could not be overcome by the friends of the Juniata route. To break and divide the vote of the opposition, became the object of the friends of a canal, & it would seem that at once the legislative hall became a market place, wherein canals were to be bartered for a few yeas: a few members were to be conciliated and brought into the measure by appropriations to their district of country, and by such management or "log rolling," as it is called, millions of dollars were disposed of in projects not then required for public accommodation, and the commonwealth, in place of one canal, was, by the "log rolling," rolled into three or more, at an expense, we think, now alarming to many of those friends who, in their zeal, were carried along with the general current.

This legislation exhibited an improvidence and expenditure of the public money, on a scale too great for the limited resources and revenue of the state; and the execution of the favored system of internal improvement, has been partial in its application, to the exclusion of a large part of the State from any actual participation in it. The inflexible opposition of the members from the counties opposed to a canal, was injudicious, and perhaps illiberal, tho' it was no doubt in accordance with the sentiments and feelings of their constituents at the time. The public voice was not to be resisted, and could only be satisfied by a canal from east to west, so far as practicable, and this ought to have been conceded, and a selection made of the least expensive and the most eligible. This would have been sufficient to have tested the experiment, the success of which would have warranted the extension of the like improvements to other parts of the State, at a time better suited for the state of the Treasury. The votes of a few of the southern counties might have carried, it is believed, the bill providing alone for the execution of the Juniata route. The canal commissioners and engineers estimated the total expense of the completion of this route at $3,045,900, and their system has already caused an expenditure of above $4,000,000, when great parts of their vast works are unfinished, or untouched, and requiring yet unknown millions for their completion.

Though the people of this section of the country, have been soothed from time to time, by a notice in the reports of the committee on inland navigation and internal improvement, and have even had the appearance of being provided for in their several laws making appropriations; yet we well know, that whatever expectations might have been raised in some, it has, however, as yet, only produced a survey by Mr. Mitchell, under the direction of the Board, which resulted in a report in every respect favorable to the facility of making either a canal or rail way; but which was followed by no measure or step that exhibited any intention to prosecute the work. The surveys enjoined by the 12th sect. of act of 9th April, 1827, and by 6th sect. of act of 24th March, 1828, from Harrisburg to Chambersburg, and from the latter place to Columbia, have been only partially executed lately by the exploration of a party under the direction of a Mr. Hopkins, of whose qualifications, operations and report, we are yet entirely ignorant.—With the exception of the *location* of a part of a rail-way in Lancaster county, nothing has been done under this system of internal improvement, in any county on the southern border of Pennsylvania. Has not this whole district of country from east to west, reason to be dissatisfied and alarmed at a legislation, that excludes them from all participation in a system which is most liberally and extravagantly extended to other sections of the commonwealth? If these experiments should not be as beneficial or productive as their friends represent; the debt incurred in their construction will be a burthen, that as citizens of the State we will have to bear a heavy part; and, if successful, in that success we not participate, but are prejudiced by it in the market, and have assisted, in furnishing facilities of transportation to our neighbors, without possessing any for ourselves.

In the appropriations that have been made by the Legislature within the last three years in favour of inland navigation, millions of dollars are disposed of, as if they were but small items, to our finances. In former times, a Law disposing of half a million of the public money, would have received every attention and consideration from the Representatives of the people, that a fearful responsibility could bestow: and yet since the commencement of the present session, a bill was reported, appropriating $800,000 to be borrowed on the credit of the State, which passed through all the forms of Legislative business and became a law, with as much despatch, and as little consideration, as if it were a bill to alter a township line or fix an election district. The progress of the Legislature from one appropriation to another, shews how apt a public body is to advance from one step to another, in disposing of the public money. The Legislature of 1825-6, at the commencement of the great work, appropriated for the execution of all that was authorized $300,000—The Legislature of 1826-7, appropriated to the same work *one million of dollars*, and the Legislature of 1827-8, appropriated the further sum of *two millions* of dollars. The amount asked by the Board of Canal Commissioners, in their Report of the 11th December, 1828, for the operations of the ensuing year, is *three millions* of dollars. It is a circumstance not to be overlooked, in our view of the magnitude of these expenditures, that all these sums were to be *borrowed* on the credit of the State. Has not a large part of the population of Pennsylvania, reason to be alarmed at the creation of such a debt? It is extraordinary, that whilst we should be so alive to every act of the General Government, we should be slumbering away under a State Legislation, that is improvident, extravagant and partial, beyond any thing experienced since the formation of our Government.—The counties along the southern border of the State, are peculiary concerned in the recent appropriations of the public money, as being not only subject in common with the other parts of the State to this increasing debt, but by being excluded by the policy of those who direct and execute the present system of internal improvement, from any participation in its advantages, or in the distribution of the public money.—It behooves the people of this part of the State, to inform themselves of the particulars of such legislation, & to remonstrate against it.

That there is an opposition to, or jealousy of, improvement in the southern counties of the State, by those who have an influence in our State legislation, & the appropriation of the public money, is manifest, we think, from their conduct in opposing improvements in a neighboring commonwealth, by which we might be benefited, as in the instances of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal—Baltimore and Ohio Rail Way—in the present application of the Baltimore and Susquehannah Rail Way—in the omission to do any thing in the execution of those proposed and recommended improvements in the counties of Cumberland, Franklin, Adams and York—and in the fact that, whilst upwards of four millions of dollars have, within three years, been expended on this system in other parts of the State, not one dollar has yet been expended in the actual construction of any public improvement in a county on our southern border, nor any part yet placed under contract.

We may be permitted to inquire of the respectable Chairman of the Committee of Inland Navigation and Internal Improvement, and of the master spirits who direct the system, why is it that so much indifference, if not hostility, is manifested by them to the counties along the southern line of the State? It cannot arise from a spirit of resentment to those counties, for the opposition made by their representatives to the adoption of the system.—Such a spirit would be unworthy of the liberality, intelligence and magnanimity of gentlemen. Can it be that the zealous representative of the city of Philadelphia, is doubtful of the title of this Commonwealth to our southern counties, and is apprehensive the State of Maryland is about to renew, as the successors of Lord Baltimore, the old claim to a goodly portion of our territory? If so, we advise the gentleman to dismiss his apprehensions, for, in addition to the possession of the better title, and the decree of a Chancellor, establishing that title, we are since, by the hand of time, raised in power and might sufficient to protect us against the claims of all the powers of the earth.

Is it because the southern counties have been suspected of being deficient in enterprise, and a taste and spirit for public improvements, that their interest are so much disregarded in the legislation of the last four years, on the subject of internal improvement? Or are they so insignificant and limited in their products and resources, as not to deserve public attention and consideration, until every other part of the State is provided for to the full satisfaction of its citizens? We are willing to enter into a comparison of our contributions to public improvements, with any other part of the Commonwealth, and are content that we receive no greater share of the public attention, or appropriations of the public money, than our relative products and resources would entitle us to.

[*To be concluded next week.*]

EDUCATION.

Common School Fund, and Common Schools in the State of New-York.—The foundation of the Common School Fund for the State of New-York was laid in the year 1805, and the first distribution of the income took place in 1816.

The productive capital of this fund is invested in bonds and mortgages, canal and bank stocks, and now amounts to $1,630,825, and produces an income of $95,000.

In addition to this, the State owns 880,000 acres of land, valued at $411,288, (less than 50 cents per acre,) which lands are, by the Constitution of that State, pledged for the support of common schools. This sum, added to the productive capital, gives a grand total of $2,042,113, and this is exclusive of the local school fund, and also of a large capital denominated the "Literary Fund": the income from which is annually paid towards the support of their numerous colleges and academies.

In 1827 the sum of $222,995 was paid towards the support of their common schools—of this sum $100,000 was paid from the State Treasury, $12,433 from the income of the loan school fund, and $110,542 was raised by tax.—Their school law requires that a sum shall be assessed on their taxable inhabitants equal to the sum which is paid from the State Treasury to each town, and by a vote, at their town meetings, double the amount may be raised by tax.

In that State there are 56 counties, in which are 742 cities, towns and wards, every one of which made detailed official returns of their schools to the Secretary of State, (who also acts as superintendant of common schools,) in 1827.

The number of school districts is 8994, the schools in which contained, in 1827, 441,856 children, who were taught on an average 6 months.

In 1816 the number of children returned as in their common schools, was only 140,106, showing an increase of 301,750 in 11 years.

The private schools in the State of New York are also very numerous, and it is a low estimate to suppose the sum of $500,000 is annually expended in that State for schools.

Twelve thousand copies of the revised statute relating to their common schools, with the form of returns and regulations, were printed in 1827, and distributed to their school officers, and probably as many copies of their interesting and voluminous school reports, were printed and circulated through that rich and powerful State. If knowledge is power, what an immense army is the State of New York drilling, and at what an immense distance in intelligence, and consequently in enterprise, wealth, and power, will she leave the State of Pennsylvania, unless the latter, equally rich in natural resources, is aroused to a deep sense of the ignorance of her numerous citizens. The State of New York is lauded through the Union for the public spirit so early displayed in her public works, canals, &c. but she is well aware that the brightest jewel in her diadem is her extensive and excellent system of public instruction.

The citizens of New Jersey have taken up the subject of common schools with spirit and energy.

Penn. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Pa. Jan. 12.

Destructive Fire.——Friday morning last, about 2 o'clock, the store-room of Mr. John Gregg, in this borough, was discovered to be on fire, inside. Mr. Gregg, and his family, were asleep in the room over the store, the smoke and heat awoke Mrs. Gregg, who, after notifying her husband, gathering her children, hastened down stairs, attempting to open the door leading into the store, when the heat and smoke was so powerful that it almost overcame her—she seized a bucket of water, but too late to effect any thing but her own escape with the children.

The family had barely time, providentially, to reach the alley, in their night clothes, before the whole of their front house was all in flames!!! A small brick back building, adjoining, was very soon on fire; the wind being high and strong from the west, those two houses with two other frame and log houses adjoining, were entirely consumed: together with a hatter's shop, occupied by Mr. Joseph Price, and the third house by Mr. Oliver Lindsey, as a confectionary and bake-house, &c.—Mr. Gregg has lost his only dwelling, with his property entire, including some money: the other two families, Messrs. Price and Lindsey, saved most of their personal property. This block of houses, in one range, situate on Main st. were entirely consumed before daylight. Mr. Murdoch's large brick tavern house, across the alley from Mr. Gregg's, was frequently on fire on the roof and barge boards, but still saved. Mr. Gregg's loss is estimated at about $6000. The citizens held a meeting, and adopted measures for the relief of the sufferers. *Rep.*

NASHVILLE, Dec. 19.

A very distressing and awful occurrence took place not long since, at the Iron Works of Messrs. Baxter and Hicks, in Dickson county. By digging out the ore from the side of a hill, the workmen had made an excavation of considerable extent, and were in the habit of prosecuting their labor, in large numbers, immediately under the immense projection. One morning while three men (one white and two blacks,) were thus engaged, the whole body gave way and instantly buried them beneath its ponderous weight. About fifty men, after nearly a half a day's labor, succeeded in digging out the carcases, which were completely *mashed* to pieces. Not a whole bone remained, the heads were pressed into flat plates, and the bodies retained scarcely a resemblance to the human form. It is indeed surprising that so great a number of persons should have exposed themselves to so imminent and obvious a danger, and it is a matter of grateful reflection, that the awful catastrophe, occurred at a moment when so few comparatively were in a situation to be destroyed by it. Had it happened at almost any other hour of the day, perhaps ten times as many human beings might have been overwhelmed, and shared the fate of their unfortunate companions.

The large Factory at Sewall, New-Hampshire, (No. 2 of the Merrimack Company's Establishment,) was, with its contents, totally destroyed by fire on the 5th inst about 5 o'clock, A. M. Loss estimated at $200,000.

A powder mill in Southwick, Mass. blew up on the 25th ult.—no lives lost. Four buildings were destroyed, and 25 casks of powder.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

I love to look on a scene like this,
Of wild and careless play,
And persuade myself that I am not old,
And my locks are not yet gray:
For it stirs the blood in an old man's heart,
And it makes his pulses fly,
To catch the thrill of a happy voice,
And the light of a pleasant eye.

I have walk'd the world for fourscore years;
And they say that I am old,
And my heart is ripe for the reaper, Death,
And my years are well nigh told.
It is very true—it is very true—
I'm old, and "I bide my time"—
But my heart will leap at a scene like this,
And I half renew my prime.

Play on! play on! I am with you there,
In the midst of your merry ring;
I can feel the thrill of the daring jump,
And the rush of the breathless swing;
I hide with you in the fragrant hay,
And I whoop the smothered call,
And my feet slip up on the seedy floor,
And I care not for the fall.

I am willing to die when my time shall come,
And I shall be glad to go,
For the world at best is a weary place,
And my pulse is getting low;
But the grave is dark, and the heart will fail,
In treading its gloomy way;
And it wiles my heart from its dreariness,
To see the young so gay.

From the Lexington Bulletin.

DAVY CROCKET. *a Tennessee Member of Congress.*—The facetious Mr. K. of Ohio, tells a good story, in which this Congressman from the wild woods of Tennessee figures as the hero. The reader is to suppose Davy returned from the first session he had the honor of representing the people in Congress. He is to suppose further, that Davy had fallen in with a number of his constituents at a raising, and giving them an account of his visit to the President.

"The first thing I did," said Davy, "after I got to Washington, was to go to the President's. I stepped into the President's house—think's I who's afeard? *If I didn't, I wish I may be shot.* Says I, Mr. Adams, I am Mr. Crocket, from Tennessee. So, says he, how do you do, Mr. Crocket? and he shook me by the hand, although he know'd I went the whole hog for Jackson. *If I didn't, I wish I may be shot.* Not only that, but he sent me a printed ticket to dine with him. I've got it in my pocket yet. *If I havn't, I wish I may be shot.* (Here the printed ticket was exhibited, for the admiration of the whole company.) "I went to dinner," said Davy, "and I walked round the long table, looking for something that I liked. At last I took my seat *jist* beside a fat goose. And I helped myself to just as much as I wanted. But I hadn't took three bites, when I looked away up the table at a man they called *Tash* (attache). He was talking French to a woman on t'other side of the table. He dodged his head, and she dodged her's, and then got to drinking wine across the table. *If I didn't, I wish I may be shot.* But when I looked back again, my plate was gone, goose and all. So I *jist* cast my eyes down to t'tother end of the table, and sure enough I seed a white man walking off with my plate. Says I, hallo Mister, bring back my plate. He fetched it back in a hurry as you may suppose, and when he sat it down before me, how do you think it was? Licked as clean as my hand. *If it wasn't, I wish I may be shot.* Says he, what will you have, sir? And says I, you may well say that, after stealing my goose. And he begun to laugh. *If he didn't, I wish I may be shot.* Then says I, Mister, laugh if you please, but I don't half like such tricks upon travellers. *If I do, I wish I may be shot.*—I then filled my plate with bacon and greens, and whenever I looked up or down the table, I held my plate with my left hand. *If I didn't, I wish I may be shot.* When we were all done eating, they cleared every thing off of the table, and took away the table cloth; and what do you think? There was another table cloth under it. *If there wasn't, I wish I may be shot.* Then I saw a man coming along, carrying a great glass thing, with a glass handle below, something like a candlestick. It was stuck full of little glass cups with something in them that looked good to eat. Says I, Mister, bring that thing here. Thinks I, let's taste 'em first. They were mighty sweet and good, and so I took six of 'em. *If I didn't, I wish I may be shot.*"

From the York Recorder.

Several waggoners and a western merchant stopped, a few weeks since, at a tavern in Westmanchester township. The merchant, discovering that the waggons were loaded with goods for Pittsburg, remarked that there would soon be no occasion to employ waggons for the transportation of goods, because when the State canals are finished, merchandize will be conveyed to Pittsburg cheaper by that mode. "Ah," replied one of the teamsters, "there will be more waggons employed than now." Being asked for what purpose they would be used, he exclaimed, with a roguish leer—"*To haul water into the Canals!*"

UNPATENTED LANDS.

THE Government having ordered suits to be instituted against those who hold Unpatented Lands in the different Counties of this Commonwealth—it is desirable by all interested, that the claim of the State against those Lands, under the present Liens, should be correctly investigated and understood. NOTICE is therefore hereby given—and those interested in the premises, are requested to meet at their usual places of holding Township meetings, on *Saturday the 17th of January inst.* and appoint TWO DELEGATES from each Township, to meet in Convention, on *Saturday the 24th of January inst.* at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg—to make such arrangements as shall be necessary respecting these claims, &c.

MANY.

Jan. 6, 1829.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of *JACOB RUMMEL*, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, deceased, are requested to settle the same without delay; and those having claims against said Estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

G. COWNOVER, *Adm'r.*

Jan. 6. 4t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Monday the 26th of January inst.* at 1 o'clock, P. M.

A LOT OF GROUND,

Situate in Petersburg, Huntington township, Adams county, containing Half an Acre, more or less, adjoining Lots of the Heirs of Thomas Pearson, deceased, and John Frazer, on which are erected a two story

Log Dwelling-house,

and Log Stable. Seized and taken in execution as the Life Estate of *Daniel Dimon.*

PHILIP HEAGY, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 6. } ts

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Petersburg, (Littles-Town,) Jan. 1st, 1829.

Wm. Beremaster	Barbara Shank
Frederick Goodhart	Jacob Stabler
George Kirshler	Abdiel Sloneker
David Keeth	Alfred Sterrett, Esq.
Jacob Knouff	John Sell
Conrod Miller	Joseph Shanebruch
Maria M'Allister	Susannah Sherman
Charles W. Richards	John Toland

F. LEAS, *P. M.*

Jan. 6. 3t

A GOOD PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the following Property in and adjoining the Borough of Gettysburg:

A FARM,

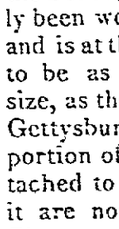
CONTAINING

114 ACRES.

Situated in Straban township, at the intersection of the York Turnpike and Hunters-Town Roads, and adjoining the Borough line. This Farm has lately been well and thoroughly improved, and is at this time considered by judges to be as valuable a property, for its size, as there is in the neighborhood of Gettysburg. There is a suitable proportion of Meadow and Woodland attached to it; and about two-thirds of it are now well set in Timothy and Clover.—*ALSO,*

A LOT OF LAND,

containing 1 ACRES, lying in the borough of Gettysburg, fronting on the York Turnpike, and lying between Rockcreek on the East, and a Lot belonging to the heirs of John M'Conaughy, deceased, on the West. Part of this is excellent Meadow.—*ALSO,*



THE HOUSE

AND LOT,

In the Borough of Gettysburg, in which he now resides, situated on the south-east side of the Diamond, and well calculated for PUBLIC BUSINESS of any kind.

☞The above Property, if not sold at Private Sale before *Monday the 26th day of January next*, will then be offered at *PUBLIC SALE*, at the Court-house in Gettysburg.

JOHN HERSH, Jr.

Dec. 23. ts

WANTED.

2 OR 3 APPRENTICES

TO THE

Brick & Stone Mason

Business, who can come well recommended. Apply to the Subscriber, living in Gettysburg.

DAVID ECKER.

Dec. 23. 3t

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

WILL be Offered at PUBLIC SALE, on *Saturday the 17th day of January inst.* at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, all the

REAL ESTATE

Late of *DAVID M'CONAUGHY*, deceased, situate in Menallen township, Adams county—which has been divided into

FOUR TRACTS.

☞The First Tract contains

161 Acres and 131 Perches;

and on it is is a large Log HOUSE, and double LOG BARN. There is a due proportion of Upland and Meadow—above one-half thereof cleared; the residue in FIRST RATE

WOODLAND.

There is a good site for *WATER WORKS* on the same—the Conowago creek and another stream running through the Land—and can be united.

☞The Second Tract contains

92 Acres and 65 Perches,

of which Twenty Acres are cleared—the residue WOODLAND.

☞The Third Tract contains

86 Acres and 68 Perches,

of which Twenty-five Acres are cleared—the residue WOODLAND.

☞The Fourth Tract contains

80 Acres and 115 Perches,

Twenty Acres thereof cleared—and balance WOODLAND.

The Conowago creek passes through all said Tracts of Land; and the whole is of the very first quality. The TIMBER-LAND is equal to any in the County of Adams. Any one wishing to purchase, may have the land shewn to them, by applying to *Mathias Orndorff*, living on the premises.

The Sale will commence at 12 o'clock of said day, when the terms will be made known by

T. STEVENS, *Adm'r.*

Jan. 6. ts

N. B. If the above Property is not sold in separate Tracts as above described, it will then be offered for sale, undivided.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Gettysburg, Pa. Jan 1st, 1829—which if not lifted before the 1st of April next, will be sent to the General Post-Office, as Dead Letters.

B.
David Greer Barnitz
James Brinkerhoff
Thomas W. Bradley
Ezekiel Buckingham
Hugh Black
Beitler & Wasmus
John Bare, Sen.
Jacob Bender
George Basehour
John Barrett
John Bringman
Daniel Beitler
Beecher & Morrison
Peter Beisel.

C.
Jacob Clutz
Alexander Currens
Abraham Carabaugh
Benjamin Cromwell
William Criswell, or
Jacob Coon
Jacob Cover
James Collins
Rosanna Cobean
Jacob Cassatt, Jr.
William E. Camp
Clark, Barrett, and Marsh
Widow Margaret Coon
Carr, Shryock, Cooper, & Brown.

D.
Moses Degroff
James Dobbin, Esq.
William Douglass
John A. Davis.

E.
David Ecker
Lewis Elzey, Esq. of Loudon.

F.
Ralph Fickes
Henry Forry
Eliza Fletcher
David Fletcher
Samuel Frazier.

G.
Samuel Gallagher
John Golden
David Garvin
Gilbert, Bringman, & Walter.

H.
David Heagy
Daniel Harman
George Hartzell
Catharine Halbert
Hannah Hendricks
Hezekiah Houghtelin
Henry Hollobaugh, 2
Isaac Haas
John B Houghtelin
Elizabeth Herbaugh
Henry Hake, 2
Rebecca Hooton
Lebrecht L. Hinch.

J.
Mr. Jones, Coach and Harness maker
Jacob Johns

K.
Henry Klotz
Samuel Knox, 2
Rufus Kellogg
William Kyle
John Keefer
Thomas W Ken, 2
Casper Nott
King, M'Curdy, and Beisel.

L.
Rev. W. G. Lumsdon
Adam Lynn
Elizabeth Larimer
Joseph Latshaw.

M.
John F. Macfarlane
Shelden Marks
Michael Miller
James B. Mone
James Morrow
James M'Clain
William M'Pherson
Mary M'Ilroy
Findley M'Grew
Lawrence Monfort, 2.

N.
M. Newman
Jacob Norbeck.

O.
Elias Oyler
Daniel O'Blenis.

P
Jonathan Phillips
Samuel Patterson.

R
John Reichter
Thos. C Reed, Esq.
John Reiff
James Renshaw, Esq.
Margaret Rudisill.

S.
Mr. Scott (Marsh c'k)
Ludwick Sheely
Lazarus Sharp
John Scariver
John Shea
Susanna Shinebrook
John Seam (care of George Ziegler)
John Shorb
Elizabeth Slagle
Biddey Smith
Sloan, Gilliland, and Jackson
Smith, Galloway, and Slentz.

T.
Doct. Thompson
John Tate
John Tauzer
Conrad Thomas
Mary Thompson.

W.
John Whisler
William Winters
Henry Work
William Work
William Witherow
Peter Waggoner, 2
Isaac Warren, 2
Asa M. Walter.
Charles Wrede.

Y.
William Young.

JOHN HERSH, Jr. *P. M.*

Jan. 6. 3t

☞*PRINTING, of every description, promptly executed at this Office.*

SHERIFFS SALE.

IN pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Friday the 16th day of January next*, at 12 o'clock, M. on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Duttera, William Galbreath and others, containing 150 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a one and a half story House, double log Barn, log Smith-shop, and other Out-buildings, with an Orchard, and well of water at the door.

ALSO, at the same time & place,

A Tract of Mountain-land,

Situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Geo. Black, Jacob Meales and others, containing 22 Acres, more or less. Both seized and taken in execution as late the Estate of *Henry Hife, Sen.* deceased.

PHILIP HEAGY, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 30. } ts

SHERIFF'S SALES.

IN pursuance of sundry Writs of Venditioni Exponas, Alias Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 17th of January next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, the following *REAL ESTATE*, viz.:

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Reading and Latimore townships, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob Bushy, John Hartman and others, containing 140 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story log house, stone kitchen, and a double log barn, with a well of water at the door. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Jacob Nell.*

ALSO,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Germany township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Wm. Gitt, John Trone and others, containing 100 Acres, more or less, with an Orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of *Jacob Dawald.*

ALSO,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of George Wilson, Jacob Bender, Samuel Harland and others, containing 32½ Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story frame dwelling-house, log barn, stone smoke-house, well of water at the door, two Apple Orchards. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of *Lazarus Widner.*

ALSO,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Daniel Mickley, Andrew Marshall, —— Grove and others, containing 130 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story log house and log barn, with an Orchard. Seized and taken in execution as late the estate of *Francis M'Glaughlin*, deceased.

ALSO,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Abdiel Sloniker, and the heirs of Robert Wilson, deceased, containing 2 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story log dwelling-house and log stable.—Seized and taken in execution as the estate of *Andrew Miller.*

ALSO,

A Lot of Ground.

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Andrew Smith, Peter Hemler and others, containing 2 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a one and a half story log house, and log stable, with a well at the door. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of *John Sarbaugh.*

ALSO,

Two Lots of Ground,

Situate in Hunters-Town, Adams county, bounded by an alley and lands of George Bercaw, and known by Nos. 91 and 93.——*Also,*

Six other Lots,

Fronting on Woodstock-street, and known by Nos. 81, 11[illegible], 93, 78, 79, and [illegible].——*Also,*

One other Lot,

bounded by an alley and lands of Peter Hulick, and known from plot of said Town by No. 83.——*Also,*

Two other Lots,

fronting on York-street, and known by Nos. 8 and 9.——*Also,*

Five Acres of Ground,

more or less, situate in said Town, adjoining lands of Walter Smith, Abraham King and others. All seized and taken in execution as late the estate of *William Scott*, deceased.

PHILIP HEAGY, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 30. }

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

SITUATE in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of William M'Clellan, David Byers and others, containing

173 Acres and 63 Perches

of PATENTED LAND, on which are a

Dwelling-House, new Stone Bank Barn, a

good spring; with a sufficient quantity of Meadow and Timber-land. The contemplated Turnpike from Gettysburg to Hagers-town, will pass through the premises. The Farm will be shewn to any one wishing to purchase, by

DAVID WILSON.

Sept. 23. tf

NOTICE

IS hereby Given, that the Subscribers have *DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP*, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the Firm, are earnestly requested to come forward without delay; and those who have claims, are requested to present them—so that the Partnership concern can be closed.

☞The Notes and Books are left in the hands of *Henry Shriver* for collection.

DAVID SHRIVER,
HENRY SHRIVER.

Littles-Town, Dec. 15, 1828.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he continues at the Old Stand, and has just returned from the City with

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

embracing almost every article that may be called for. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

The Public's most obedient humble servant,

HENRY SHRIVER.

Littles-Town, Dec. 23. 4t

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. M'CLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 27th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 26th day of January next*—

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things, which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the 22d day of December, A. D. 1828.

PHILIP HEAGY, *Sheriff.*

[Dec. 23.] tc

CROSS-KEYS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken the TAVERN STAND formerly occupied by P. HEAGY, Esq. next door to the Banking house, in East York street, Gettysburg. He promises, by strict attention to his business, to render all as comfortable as possible, who may favor him with a call.

JOHN ASH.

April 15. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN RICHARDS, late of the borough of Gettysburg, deceased, are requested to call and settle the same, without delay; and those having claims against said Estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

WM. E. CAMP, *Adm'r.*

Dec. 23. 4t

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, JAN. 21.

INTEMPERANCE.

At the last session of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, the following Resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the exceedingly heinous nature of the sin of intemperance, in the use of ardent spirits, as in direct opposition to the authority and moral government of God; its wide-spread prevalence infecting, as we are not without reason to apprehend, some members and even officers of the church; the dreadful miseries it inflicts on society, in all its interests, physical, political, moral, and religious; and especially in view of the great guilt that rests on the Church in this matter, not merely from so many of her members participating in it, while others, with thoughtless insensibility, minister the means of its indulgence to its deluded victims; but especially in having greatly failed, as the light of the world and the salt of the earth, by her instructions, her example, her prayers, and her vigorous efforts every way, to stay the plague:—

The General Assembly do appoint the *fourth Thursday* of January, 1829, a day of *fasting, humiliation* and *prayer;* with special reference to this sin; and recommend to all the people of their communion its solemn observance as such. Moreover, they give it in charge to all their ministers who may officiate on this occasion, by prayer and study to have their minds thoroughly impressed with a sense of the greatness of this sin; and to endeavor so to conduct the exercises of the sanctuary, that all the people to whom they may minister, may be brought most fully to the same impression, and aroused to a vigorous exertion of all the means which duty and sound discretion dictate, for arresting this hateful and desolating abomination.

☞A Discourse will be delivered on the above subject, by the Rev. DAVID M'CONAUGHY, *TO-MORROW*, (being the 4th Thursday,) at the Presbyterian Church, in Gettysburg, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

☞In our first page will be found part of the "Essay on Internal Improvement, as at present prosecuted in Pennsylvania," which we, last week, promised. It is a subject of considerable interest to this section of country.

There are, also, in the same page, some facts detailed relative to the New York School System—which are worthy of attention.

In the preceding page, we give the Georgia Protest against the Tariff, together with Mr. Berrien's remarks on the subject. They serve to shew the "Spirit of the South."

A QUERY.

If a public officer hands an advertisement, (which, it is required by law, must be published within a specified time, to an Editor); if that Editor, by some casualty, unknown to the public officer, is not enabled to publish the advertisement, as expected and calculated on by the officer—on what principle of law or equity, could the latter be liable to a penalty for the non-performance of the act?

The above is suggested for the consideration of our brother of the "Compiler," who, it would seem, from some remarks in his paper of this morning, relative to Sheriff HEAGY and the "Intelligencer," appears to advance a different doctrine.

State Legislature.—The bill relative to UNPATENTED LANDS, which was made the order of the day for Wednesday last, was then *postponed* until next Friday week.

Alexander Mahon, Esq. was unanimously re-elected State Treasurer, on the 15th inst.

Considerable discussion took place in the H. of R. on Saturday week, on a resolution relative to Dams erected in the Susquehanna river by the Canal Commissioners—which, it is said, obstruct the navigation in a great degree. The resolution was finally referred to the Committee on Inland Navigation and Internal Improvement.

U. S. Mint.—The coinage at this establishment, during the past year, amounted to $1,741,381 24, consisting of 6,196,853 pieces of coin, viz.

Gold,	28,029	making	$140,145 00
Silver,	3,302,200	"	1,575,600 00
Copper,	2,866,624	"	25,636 24
	6,196,853		$1,741,381 24

Of the amount of gold coined within the past year, about $46,000 were received from North Carolina, being more than two-fold the value of the receipts from that quarter in any previous year. The proportion received from Mexico, South America, and the West Indies, may be stated at $60,000, and that from Africa at $13,000; leaving about $21,000 derived from sources not ascertained.

Of the amount of silver coined within the last year, more than two-thirds have been received from the Bank of the United States.

The Mint has been in effective operation during thirty-five complete years. The whole coinage executed within that period, amounts to $32,206,825 38½.

Postage.—The following is the nett amount of Postage which accrued in each State and Territory, during the past year:

New York,	252,875 99
Maine,	26,997 64
New Hampshire,	14,582 76
Vermont,	14,672 05
Massachusetts,	101,855 58
Rhode Island,	14,979 82
Connecticut,	32,846 45
New Jersey,	17,511 65
Pennsylvania,	137,729 89
Delaware,	4,922 09
Maryland,	61,022,71
Ohio,	36,473,55
Michigan Territory,	2,385 16
District of Columbia,	11,681 50
Canada and Kingston Mails,	6,122 85
Virginia,	73,406 74
North Carolina,	28,229 77
South Carolina,	45,148 09
Georgia,	44,605 91
Kentucky,	26,762 95
Tennessee,	21,945 53
Alabama,	18,106 11
Mississippi,	10,461 25
Louisiana,	28,893,60
Indiana,	7,905 00
Illinois,	5,099 94
Missouri,	8,351 52
Arkansas Territory,	1,195 46
Florida Territory,	3,802 78
Grand total,	$1,058,204 34

Counterfeits.—The public are cautioned against receiving counterfeit Ten Dollar Notes of the Office of Discount and Deposit, of the Bank of the United States, in Baltimore, of the following description: Letter D, dated June 1st, 1825, payable to John White, cashier, and signed Tho. Wilson, cashier, and N. Biddle, president. They are so remarkably well done, as it respects paper, engraving and signatures, that they cannot be told from genuine, unless by good judges.—*Fred. Exam.*

The Pennsylvania Gazette states: "It is now 65 days since we received intelligence from Europe, and the non-arrival of packets is a subject of general inquiry and anxiety."

Several packets are believed to have sailed from Liverpool and London from the 16th November to the 6th December, whose arrival is daily expected.

Niagara Falls—A Crash!—The Lockport Journal, of the 5th inst. says that on the Sunday evening previous, a surface of the rock, supposed to be the size of a half acre, forming the bed of the River, broke loose, and was precipitated into the immense chasm below. The informant of the Journal describes the part fallen as having been within the Horse Shoe, at that point representing the Toe Cork. The crash was heard for several miles around, and the effects in the immediate vicinity resembled the shock of an earthquake.

John M. Clayton has been elected by the Legislature of Delaware to the Senate of the U. States, in the room of Mr. Ridgely, whose term expires on the 4th of March next.

Boston.—Mr. OTIS has been sworn in as Mayor of Boston. Mr. Otis delivered an address on taking his seat, in which, after adverting to the immediate and proper topics that belong to the duties of the municipal authorities, diverged into a notice of the Hartford Convention, &c.

In the conclusion of his address, [says the Massachusetts Journal] Mr. Otis made the explicit declaration "before God and his country," that he had never been present at any deliberations, either public or private, among few or many, in which the question of a dismemberment of the Union, or the forcible resistance of the measures of the General Government, for a moment was agitated.

Newspapers.—If the intellectual superiority of a country is indicated by the number of its public journals, the United States of America is the most intellectual country in the world. For a population of eleven millions and a half, it provides 359 journals, being in the proportion of one journal to every 13,500 individuals. England, with a population of 23 millions, has only 483 journals, making the proportion as one to 48,500. But there are many gradations of the scale between both. Saxony has 54 journals, and her population is only one million and a half, being in the proportion of one to 26,000. Denmark, with a population of 2½ millions, publishes 80 journals, being 1 to 31,000. The Netherlands, containing 6 millions, has 150 journals, being one to 41,000. Prussia, whose population is 12½ millions, has 228 journals, or a proportion of one to 26,000; and the German confederation, a population of 13 millions, issues 305 journals, being as 1 to 44,500. As we descend, we find Sweden, France, Switzerland, British America, Hanover, Bavaria, Portugal, Tuscany, Austria, the states of the Pope, the Brazils, Russia, Spain and Africa, all gradually sinking to a still more decreased proportion, until we come to Asia, which terminates the point of the publishing declivity. In Asia, hot, happy Asia—where there is a population of 390 millions, we find the literary periodicals amount to the number of 37, being in the proportion of one journal to every 14,444,000 persons! *Eng. paper.*

Georgia.—A bill disqualifying any person who fights a duel in that State or elsewhere, from holding office, has passed the legislature. A bill has also passed for the punishment of free persons of color, convicted of inveigling negro slaves; it provides that they shall be confined in the penitentiary not less than 7, nor more than 15 years.

FIRES.

On Monday evening last, says the Goshen (N.Y.) Patriot, Mr. Wm. Lewis and his wife, of the town of Monroe, left their children, while they went to visit one of their neighbors, about a mile and a half distant. About 9 o'clock the house was discovered to be on fire, and before any one could reach the place, the house, together with all its contents, were literally burned to ashes; the four children, in whose care the house had been left, with instructions to leave a good fire when they went to bed, were burned to death. Their bodies were found the same night and enclosed in a box, together with the bones found the next morning, and buried in one grave. They were three boys and one girl, the eldest a boy betweeen 15 and 16 years of age, the youngest about 7 years. Three of them were found lying on their beds, and as though they had never awoke; the other from the position in which he was found, had got off the bed.

We learn from the Norwich Courier, that the Silk Factory in Lisbon, Ct. owned and occupied by Messrs. Z. P. & J. Bottum, took fire on the night of the 1st inst. and was entirely consumed. We learn that a small part only was insured, and that the loss to the owners will greatly retard, if not entirely break up their labors in this new and interesting branch of manufactures.—This, it is believed, was the only silk factory in Connecticut, if not the only one in New England.

On Wednesday night, a large dwelling house in Fall River, Mass. occupied by Mr. Saml. Chase, carpenter, and Mr. P. H. Earle, tailor, was consumed by fire. A sister of Mr. Earle was burnt to death in the house. Loss estimated at $3000.

The post-office and a grocery store, belonging to Mr. B. Hall, at Auburn, were set on fire last week, both in consequence of a defect in a stove pipe.—The fires were extinguished before much injury had been done.

On the 26th ult. the starch manufactory of E. & S. Abbott, at Wilton, Ct. was burnt down. Capt. Ezra Abbott was so much injured by the flames, that his recovery is uncertain.

On the 31st ult., the store and dwelling of Mr. Andrew Sill, of Burlington, Otsego county, were destroyed by fire; the loss is estimated at between 2 and $3000.

The Drying House, owned by Messrs. W. & D. D. Farnum, in Waterford, Mass. was burnt on Monday last: loss estimated at $2000.

A new distillery upon Mill Brook, near Windsor, Vt. was burnt down on the 20th ult: loss stated to be $1,500.

At Annapolis, Md. on the 7th inst. a large and extensive mill-house, well stocked with bark, hides and leather, together with a finished house and materials, were entirely consumed before any efficient aid could be given. Loss estimated at $3,000.

Three houses were destroyed by fire, in Philadelphia, on the morning of the 12th inst.

Mail on fire.—On the arrival at Doylestown of the way mail from Philadelphia to Easton, it was discovered to be on fire. It was unlocked immediately and the fire extinguished. Some of the letter packets were nearly consumed, so much as to make it impossible to decypher their contents. It is believed the fire was communicated from a segar whilst the mail was changing at the Horsham post office.

DISTRESSING.

A man was killed on Thursday night last, in Chesnut street Theatre, Philadelphia, by the wadding from a gun discharged during the exhibition of the battle of Waterloo. He has left a wife and nine children, who were dependent on him for support.

The fever at Gibraltar continues to increase with rapid strides.

Brunswick clubs to oppose the project of Catholic Emancipation are actively forming in various parts of England.

MARRIED,

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. John Herbst, Mr. *Jacob Long*, to Mrs. *Elizabeth Hartzell*—both of Cumberland township.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. David M'Conaughy, Mr. *William Staub*, to Miss *Mary M'Clain*—both of this borough.

DIED,

On Thursday morning last, in the 49th year of her age, Mrs. *Maria Elizabeth Black*, wife of Mr. John Black, of Cumberland township.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. Dec. 26.

The death of Mrs. JACKSON, consort of General Andrew Jackson, which we hastily announced in our paper on Tuesday last, came upon our community like an electric shock. Arrangements had been made by the citizens of Nashville for a public dinner and a ball on Tuesday, in honor of the General, and he was expected in town that morning, to receive the congratulations of his friends, and to partake with them a parting glass, preparatory to his departure for the seat of the national government. On Thursday preceding, Mrs. Jackson was attacked with severe pain in the arm, shoulder and side, and violent palpitation of the heart. Medical assistance however soon afforded her relief, and no serious result was apprehended. On Monday she again complained of pain, and slight fever returned, but in the evening about 9 o'clock, when the physician visited her, she appeared relieved, and was free from pain. No alarming symptoms appeared, nor was it then supposed that her indisposition would be so great as to interfere with the arrangements of the next day. In about half an hour, however she sent for the physician, who was in an adjoining room, and before he could reach her, she fell from her chair, and expired in less than two minutes. The immediate cause of this awful event is supposed to have been a sudden spasmodic affection of the heart.

The funeral took place on Wednesday, and was attended by an immense crowd from Nashville and the surrounding country.

Most sincerely do we sympathize with our distinguished fellow citizen in this severe and trying affliction. At the moment of his high elevation, he is suddenly depressed and cast down. His hopes are disappointed, his plans deranged. Just as he is about to feel the weight of new cares, responsibilities and duties, he is deprived of that domestic solace, which he had been so long accustomed to enjoy, and is left, solitary as it were, in the midst of society, to enter upon the new theatre of action, where he had fondly anticipated the sharing of his honors and pleasures and anxieties with the much loved partner of his bosom. This is indeed a great and sudden reverse, and affords a striking lesson of the uncertainty of human happiness, a forcible illustration of the mixture of alloy with the richest and purest of human enjoyments. *Banner.*

NOTICE.

THE Anniversary of the Gettysburg SABBATH SCHOOL, will take place on the *15th of February next*, in the Lutheran Church; when the Report of the Society for the last year, will be read by the Secretary, and a Discourse, suitable to the occasion, delivered by the President. ☞The Friends of Sabbath Schools are earnestly invited to attend.

Jan. 20.

CASH WANTED!

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, are earnestly requested to settle their respective Accounts, and make payment, *on or before the 1st day of March next*—as he has to pay a considerable sum, for property purchased, and must, therefore, needs have money.

JOHN AGNEW.

Jan. 20. 3t

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber requests those that know themselves indebted to him, to call and settle the same before the *first of April next.*

JAS. A. THOMPSON.

Jan. 20. 3t

POSTSCRIPT.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAILS.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, Jan. 16.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the Montano, Charlemagne, and Columbia, arrived last evening, London dates to the 2d of Dec. have been received. In the mass of papers received by these arrivals, we do not find so large a proportion of important political news as might have been expected from the length of time that has elapsed since the last arrival, and from the momentous questions which now agitate the eastern continent.

London papers of Nov. 21st, mention that WHEAT IS NOW ADMITTED INTO THE BRITISH PORTS, for home consumption, at the lowest duty. The London Times says that steam engines are actively employed in grinding the spar found in that country, that it may be mixed with flour. It is three times as heavy, and costs only a farthing a pound, so that the speculation is an exceedingly profitable one.

Mr. Barbour, our Minister to England, had his first audience of the King, at Windsor, on the 24th of November, and delivered his credentials.

The account of a great battle between the Russians and Turks near Shumla is not confirmed, and is probably a fabrication. In Armenia the forces under Gen. Pascovitch are no longer engaged in active hostilities. He has reduced three provinces, six fortresses, and three forts. One of the fortresses was garrisoned by 30,000 Turks.

The Grand Vizier, Mehmed Selim Pacha, accused of not having acted with all the energy necessary for delivering Varna, has been deposed. The armaments are now continued with more activity; troops, provisions and artillery, were continually leaving Constantinople for the army.

Silistria is still besieged. It appears beyond doubt, that the Russians will maintain their positions on this side the Danube throughout the whole line from Varna and Silistria, passing thro' Bazardjik, which is now being fortified as a place of defence. Since the fall of Varna, the Grand Vizier is supposed to occupy a position between Schumla and Paravadi.

In Portugal, there is a re-action against the usurped government of Don Miguel. Constitutional bands were forming throughout the kingdom. A great panic is said to prevail, and the cabinet of Don Miguel are in great alarm. It is stated that 600 of the principal Portuguese merchants are in jail in Madeira.

Greece.—Count Capo d'Istrias has announced by proclamation, that, in consequence of the obstinacy of the Porte, the three Allies were to *recognize the Independence of Greece.*

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

House of Representatives—Jan. 15.

The following preamble and resolution offered by Mr. M'Sherry, were twice read and adopted.

Whereas by an act passed at the last session, the governor was authorized to make a subscription on the part of the state to the Gettysburg & Hagerstown turnpike road company, for the purpose of aiding in the completion of the road between the said points, which, if done, would complete a continued artificial road from Wheeling on the Ohio river to the city of Philadelphia, and secure to the state a part of the trade and travelling of the western states by way of the national road to the metropolis, and increase the value of the stock held by the state in the Columbia Bridge and the several turnpike road companies between Gettysburg and Philadelphia. Therefore,

Resolved, That the committee on inland navigation and internal improvement be instructed to inquire into the importance of said road, and ascertain from the president and managers of the company incorporated for the purpose of making it, what progress has been made towards carrying into effect the provisions of the several acts of the legislature passed on the subject, and make a report of the facts to this house.

Mr. Mallary, from the committee on the judiciary system to whom were referred items of unfinished business relative to the penal code and penal discipline, made a report, accompanied with the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary system be instructed to report a bill or bills amending the penal code in such manner as to punish by solitary confinement all persons convicted of the higher crimes, and by solitary confinement during the night and joint labor through the day all convicts for inferior offences. Laid on the table.

SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH.

In Senate of the United States—Jan. 12.

The Vice-President communicated the following letter and protest from the General Assembly of the State of Georgia:

STATE OF GEORGIA,
Executive Department,
Milledgeville, Dec. 30, 1828.

SIR: The enclosed protest is transmitted to you, to be laid before the Senate of the U. States.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN FORSYTH.

Hon. J. C. CALHOUN, Vice Pres't.

From a painful conviction, that a manifestation of the public sentiment, in the most impressive & imposing form, is called for by the present agitated state of the Southern section of the Union, the *General Assembly of the State of Georgia* have deemed it their duty to adopt the novel expedient of addressing, in the name of the State, the Senate of the Congress of the United States.

In her sovereign character, the State of Georgia protests against the Act of the last Session of Congress, entitled an Act in alteration of the several Acts imposing duties on imports, as deceptive in its title; fraudulent in its pretexts; oppressive in its exactions; partial and unjust in its operations; unconstitutional in well known objects; ruinous to commerce and agriculture—to secure a hateful monopoly to a combination of importunate Manufacturers.

Demanding the repeal of an act which has already disturbed the Union—endangered the public tranquility—weakened the confidence of whole States in the Federal Government, and diminished the affection of large masses of the people to the Union itself—and the abandonment of the degrading system, which considers the people as incapable of wisely directing their own enterprise, which sets up the servants of the people in Congress as the exclusive judges of what pursuits are most advantageous and suitable for those by whom they were elected: the State of Georgia expects that, in perpetual testimony thereof, this deliberate and solemn expression of her opinion will be carefully preserved among the archives of the Senate, and in justification of her character to the present generation and to posterity, if, unfortunately, Congress, disregarding this protest, and continuing to pervert powers granted for clearly defined and well understood purposes, to effectuate objects never intended by the Great Parties, by whom the Constitution was framed, to be entrusted to the controling guardianship of the Federal Government, should render necessary measures of a decisive character, for the protection of the people of the State, and the vindication of the Constitution of the U. States.

IRBY HUDSON,
Speaker of the H. of Representatives.
THOS. STOCKS,
President of the Senate.
JOHN FORSYTH, *Governor.*

Mr. BERRIEN said that the annunciation made from the Chair, imposed a duty on his colleague and himself, which, with his assent, he would perform, by giving a direction, with the sanction of the Senate, to the document, which had been just announced. I am not willing, Sir, said Mr. B. to see an act so grave and interesting in its character, pass away with those mere every-day events which are forgotten almost in the instant of their occurrence. In order, therefore, that it may be distinctly presented to the notice of the Senate, before I submit the motion which it calls for, I will state its purport, and avail myself of the occasion to make a very brief remark.

That document, sir, of which an official copy has been transmitted to my colleague and myself, is the protest of the State of Georgia, made through her constitutional organs, to this assembly of the Representatives of States, against the "act, in alteration of the acts laying duties on imports," passed at the last session of the Congress of the United States. In her sovereign character, as one of the original members of this confederacy, by whom this government was called into existence, that State protests against this act, on the several grounds, which are specially set forth, in that instrument, which is attested by the signatures of her Legislative and Executive functionaries, and authenticated under her public seal.

It is now delivered to this Department of the Federal Government, to be deposited in its archives, *in perpetuam rei memoriam*, to serve, whenever the occasion might require it, as an authentic testimony of the solemn dissent of one of the Sovereign States of this Union from the act therein protested against, as an infraction of the constitutional compact of which she is united to the other members of this Confederacy.

It is difficult, Sir, to repress—it is, perhaps, still more difficult appropriately to express the feelings which belong to such an occasion as the present. I have been educated in sentiments of reverence for our Federal Union, and throughout life I have habitually cherished these sentiments. As an individual citizen, therefore, it is painful to recur to that disastrous policy which has imposed on the State in which I live the stern necessity of assuming this relation to the Government of this Confederacy.

As one of the Representatives on this floor of that State, whose citizens have always been forward to manifest a profound and devoted attachment to this Union—of a patriotic and gallant People, who would freely yield their treasure, and unsparingly shed their blood in its defence; the case is one of deep and unmingled humiliation, which demands the deposite, in the Registry of the Senate, of this record of their wrongs. There may be those, sir, who will look to this act with indifference—perhaps with levity; who will consider it as the result of momentary excitement—and see, or think they see in it, merely, the effusion of impassioned, but evanescent feeling. I implore those gentlemen not to deceive themselves, on a subject, in relation to which error may be alike dangerous to us all.

Forty years of successful experiment have proved the efficiency of this Government to sustain us in an honorable intercourse with the other nations of the world. Externally, in peace and in war, amid the fluctuations of commerce, and the strife of arms, it has protected our interests, and defended our rights. One trial, one fearful trial, yet remains to be made. It is one, under the apprehension of which the bravest may tremble—which the wise and the good will anxiously endeavor to avoid. It is that experiment which shall test the competency of this Government to preserve our internal peace, whenever a question vitally affecting the bond, which unites us as one People, shall come to be solemnly agitated between the sovereign members of this Confederacy. In proportion to its dangers, should be our solicitude to avoid it, by abstaining on the one hand from acts of doubtful legislation, as well as by the manner of resistance on the other, to those which are deemed unconstitutional. Between the independent members of this Confederacy, sir, there can be no common arbiter. They are necessarily remitted to their own sovereign will, deliberately expressed, in the exercise of those reserved rights of sovereignty, the delegation of which would have been an act of political suicide.—The designation of such an arbiter, sir, was, by the force of invincible necessity, *casus omissus*, among the provisions of a Constitution conferring limited powers, the interpretation of which was to be confided to the subordinate agents, created by those who were entrusted to administer it.

I earnestly hope that the wise and conciliatory spirit of this Government, and of those of the several States, will postpone, to a period far distant, the day which will summon us to so fearful a trial. If we are indeed doomed to encounter it, I as earnestly hope that it may be entered upon in the spirit of peace, and with cherished recollections of former amity. But the occasion which shall impel the sovereign People of even one of the members of this Confederacy, to resolve, that they are not bound by its acts, is one to which no patriot can look with levity, or yet with indifference. Whatever man and freemen may do to avert it, the People of Georgia will do. Deeply as they feel the wrongs which they suffer, they will yet bear and forbear. Though their complaints have been hitherto disregarded, and their remonstrances have been heretofore set at naught, they will still look with confidence to the returning justice of this Government.

I fulfil my duty, sir, on this occasion, with a cherished reliance on that justice—with a deep and abiding conviction of the patriotism and forbearance of that People by whom it is demanded—with a humble, but unwavering trust in the mercy of Heaven.

On motion by Mr. BERRIEN, the letter and protest were then ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

We learn that the appointment of WILLIAM CLARKE, to the office of Treasurer of the United States, which was made during the Summer by the President of the United States, has been confirmed by the Senate; and that the ratification of his appointment was by a nearly or quite unanimous vote.

We hail this act of magnanimity with that satisfaction which it must give to every liberal mind, as an evidence of the good feeling which already pervades the great assembly of the States. It is a lesson to those who are flocking in with a conquering party, to possess themselves of all the offices and emoluments of Government, that integrity and capacity are yet considered to enter, in some small degree, into the considerations of fitness for public employ. The whole citadel of Government is not to be given to be ravaged, nor its occupants to be sacrificed to the fury or the cupidity of those who claim, for alleged party services, those offices and emoluments which are due only, in the language of JEFFERSON, to honesty, fidelity, and capacity. The Senate has in this case done well. It has acted liberally. It has acted honorably.

January 10.

The bill proposing to authorise the erection of a fort upon the Oregon river, on the territory of the U. States on the Northwest Coast, and the exploration of that territory, has been rejected in the House of Representatives by a majority of 22 votes. This decision is rather contrary to our expectation. Much talent and zeal have been enlisted in its support, and the occupation of the territory has been urged with great perseverance. We incline to think that the decision may be regarded only as the postponement of the occupation of the country, which, looking to the enterprise and adventurous spirit of our people, will hardly be deferred many years. *Nat. Int.*

The resolutions on the subject of SLAVERY within the District of Columbia, introduced by Mr. Miner, have passed the House of Representatives, in the following form—the first by a vote of 120 to 59, the second by 114 to 65.

Resolved, That the Committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to take into consideration the laws within the District, in respect to Slavery; that they inquire into the Slave Trade as it exists in and is carried on through the District, and that they report to the House such amendments to the existing laws as shall seem to them to be just.

Resolved, That the committee be further instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, for the gradual abolition of Slavery within the District, in such manner that the interests of no individual shall be injured thereby.

Jan. 13.

A bill to impose regulations upon Sales at Auction, was reported yesterday, in the House, from the Committee of Ways and Means, by Mr. M'Duffie. The main provision contained in the bill is, that at all sales by auction of foreign goods, the invoice shall be produced by which the goods were entered at the Custom House, and charged with duties. This, it will be seen, looks to that part of the allegations against the present system, which charges it with frauds on the public revenue. We believe the report declares it to be inexpedient to legislate in the manner asked for by the memorials, by the imposition of a tax on auctions.

Mr. Storrs, from the select Committee on the Census, reported a bill to provide for taking the fifth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States. We understand that the Committee have not yet reported on the subject of the representative number.

January 14.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Dickerson's bill to distribute a portion of the revenues of the U. States among the several States, was under discussion.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Johnson offered an amendment to the bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, for regulating sales by auction. This amendment proposes a duty of two and a half per cent. on package sales, and five per cent. on sales by the piece. Should this amendment be pressed on the House, it will probably produce a considerable discussion, for there can be no doubt that the proposition will be strongly opposed.

January 15.

Mr. Dwight yesterday gave notice of his intention to ask the House, on Tuesday next, to enter into the consideration of the bill to regulate the duties on *Teas*, and Mr. Sprague laid upon the table an amendment which he intended to move to the bill, which was ordered to be printed.

That the public revenue is in that state of prosperity which will permit reductions of duty, must be regarded as a legitimate source of gratification. It proves that, in the teeth of all the barefaced assertions which have been made of the extravagant expenditures of public money, during the administration of Mr. Adams, the public outgoings have been uniformly kept below the public revenue. It shows that the public revenues have been husbanded, and that the public interests have been judiciously nursed and promoted. The true policy of a country in such a condition is, while it extends a protecting hand to those products of nature or art which are either peculiarly our own, or on which we rely as a means of national prosperity, at the same time to diminish such imposts as are without the pale of this definition, and which increase the burdens of the public. Of this description are Teas, the general use of which, by all classes of society, renders any reduction in prices, however trifling in detail, important in the aggregate, while its benefits will be felt by the poorest member of the community. There is some apprehension that the bill will be opposed. Perhaps there may be members of the Jackson party, who will be disposed rather to continue the burden upon the people for a while longer, in order that the next administration may claim the merit of giving relief. If so, it will be the duty of the friends of the present administration, at least to promulgate, in the face of the Union, that the revenue is now in a condition to bear the proposed reduction of duties, and to throw the responsibility of continuing the present rate of imposts, where alone it ought to rest. *Journal.*

Public Domains.—We are pleased to find by the following, which we copy from the proceedings of the House of Representatives, that the subject of the claims of the Old States has been bro't to the notice of Congress. *Chron.*

Mr. WEEMS moved the following—

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating so much of the public lands, or of the proceeds of the sale of those lands, (not found to clash with any previous contract for the payment of the public debt) for the advancement of common schools in the thirteen old States, equivalent to what has been granted to those States that have been introduced into the Union since the adoption of the present Government, so as to equalize the advantages to each and all the States—as the aforesaid lands have been acquired as a common property, by the joint expenditure of the blood and treasure of the whole Union.

The Resolution was read and laid on the table.

Revenue from the Customs.—We learn from the American, that in the estimate of the amount of duties for the third quarter of last year, ending on the 30th Sept. that portion arising in New-York, was put at the sum of $3,000,000; and upon this basis the report of the Secretary of the Treasury was made. The accounts having now been made up, it is found that the result is even more favorable than was assumed; and that the actual amount of duties for that quarter is $3,584,599—thus exceeding the estimate by more than half a million. The last quarter will, it is believed, turn out in proportion, and thus present the Treasury to the new administration in a most flourishing condition. *Nat. Journal.*

Surviving Officers.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, has furnished that print with a list of all the *Field Officers* of the Revolutionary Army who have applied for and receive their pay under the act of the last session of Congress. There appears to be now only 26 of them living: of that number, there are but 5 Colonels, 3 Lieutenant Colonels, and 18 Majors.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, JAN. 9.

In the House of Representatives of this State, on Wednesday last, Mr. Lehman said, he had, for many years, endeavoured to impress the Legislature with the importance of distributing a portion of the surplus funds of the U. States for the purpose of promoting internal improvement and education.—The national debt was now reduced to a small amount, and the surplus funds would perhaps exceed ten millions of dollars annually. If but five millions were annually distributed among the States, the portion of Pennsylvania would be at least six hundred thousand dollars, which would pay an interest on twelve millions of dollars. We might then, if it is necessary, borrow a further sum of twelve millions of dollars without resorting to tax upon lands, houses, salt, coal, whiskey, trades, professions, or any other object within our reach. If Congress shall be induced to adopt the measure, Pennsylvania, with the aid of tolls which will spring from the canals and rail roads, will be enabled to carry the blessings of education and internal improvement into the heart of every county in the commonwealth.

Mr. Lehman then submitted the following resolution, which lies upon the table one day of course:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to promote such measures as will secure the distribution of a portion of the surplus funds of the United States among the several States, in proportion to their population of representation, to be applied to internal improvement and education.

A resolution is now pending before the Legislature, authorizing and directing the Governor to appoint three persons to receive, collate, and digest all such public acts and statutes of the Commonwealth, and all such British statutes now in force as are general and permanent in their nature.—The revisers are to be allowed two years to complete their labors, and to receive an annual compensation of one thousand dollars each.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has issued proposals for a loan of eight hundred thousand dollars, for canal and rail road purposes. The proposals will be received until the 25th inst. The principal not to be reimbursable until after the year 1854, and to bear an interest of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

At the last session of the Legislature was passed a law, said to be for the relief of the poor, allowing a renter of property a certain portion of goods, which could not be taken by virtue of a Landlord's warrant. This, at that time, was believed to be a relief to renters, because it prevented ill natured landlords from distressing their families. Experience, however, has proven, that, instead of being a relief, it was in reality a distress. We now hear many respectable laboring men, and indeed many who are in tolerable circumstances, complain that they are not able to procure houses. Owners are now compelled to require security, when under the old law every man could procure a house without being compelled to trouble his neighbors for bail.

During the present session a bill has been reported for the repeal of this law, and which no doubt will pass, provided it is urged by persons against whom the new law now bears unfairly. We would recommend renters to petition the legislature immediately for a repeal, which we are clearly of opinion would be granted.—The character of every renter is at stake. All ought to raise their voices in procuring a repeal. *Lancaster Sentinel.*

PERTH, (U. C.) Dec. 20.

Awful.—The following are the particulars of the sudden and awful death of Mrs. Hisby and her four children.—Mr. Hisby and his family, consisting of a wife and five children, have lived some time in a shanty, on their farm in the township of Drummond. On Wednesday, the 10th inst. about three o'clock in the morning, Mr. Hisby started from his sleep, being nearly suffocated with smoke, and perceived that the straw bed, opposite the fire, on which his wife and four children lay, was in a blaze. He immediately flew to the door, and having opened it, the free circulation which was given to the air made the flames rise higher. He says that when the door was opened, he perceived his wife raise herself out of the flames, but she instantly tumbled back again. He then took hold of the bed with the intention of pulling it out at the door; but the floor, which was closely laid with short pieces of split basswood, gave way, and they all tumbled into the cellar. He then flung water on the bed till he extinguished the fire. During the whole proceedings no symptoms of life were shown by any of them except the one effort of the unfortunate mother. The bodies were shockingly scorched. The bed and blankets were nearly all consumed.—The shanty was not burned.

LEXINGTON, (Va.) Jan. 8.

Elijah W. Brooks was committed to the jail of this county, on the 26th ult. charged with an attempt to burn to death his wife, Sally Brooks, on the night of the 25th. She has since died. A coroner's inquest was held, whose verdict was that her death was caused by wounds received by fire, into which she had been thrown by her husband.—We will only remark that this adds one more to the black catalogue of crimes produced by drunkenness.

An unfortunate rencontre took place at Clinton, in Hinds county, (Mis.) on the 5th ult. between Col. James Gibson, and Mr. Anthony Durden, his brother-in-law, both of the county of Warren. They were in attendance on the Chancery court, before which they had a suit depending, which was decided on the 5th in favor of Mr. Durden. They had been at variance for some time, and it had ripened into deadly hatred. A few words passed between them at the supper table—rising simultaneously, they met at the head of the table, and exchanging a look of desperation, commenced with sword canes a furious fight, which continued about five minutes, when Col. Gibson fell never again to rise. He received five stabs, three in the abdomen, one in the breast, and one under the chin, passing up into his mouth into his head. He lived but a moment after his fall. Mr. Durden, who has been admitted to bail, was not seriously hurt.—*P. G. Corresp.*

John M'Lean has been chosen U. S. Senator from Illinois, in the room of Jesse B. Thomas.

SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH.

In Senate of the United States—Jan. 12.

The Vice-President communicated the following letter and protest from the General Assembly of the State of Georgia:

STATE OF GEORGIA,
Executive Department,
Milledgeville, Dec. 30, 1828.

SIR: The enclosed protest is transmitted to you, to be laid before the Senate of the U. States.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN FORSYTH.

Hon. J. C. CALHOUN, Vice Pres't.

From a painful conviction, that a manifestation of the public sentiment, in the most impressive & imposing form, is called for by the present agitated state of the Southern section of the Union, the *General Assembly of the State of Georgia* have deemed it their duty to adopt the novel expedient of addressing, in the name of the State, the Senate of the Congress of the United States.

In her sovereign character, the State of Georgia protests against the Act of the last Session of Congress, entitled an Act in alteration of the several Acts imposing duties on imports, as deceptive in its title; fraudulent in its pretexts; oppressive in its exactions; partial and unjust in its operations; unconstitutional in well known objects; ruinous to commerce and agriculture—to secure a hateful monopoly to a combination of importunate Manufacturers.

Demanding the repeal of an act which has already disturbed the Union—endangered the public tranquility—weakened the confidence of whole States in the Federal Government, and diminished the affection of large masses of the people to the Union itself—and the abandonment of the degrading system, which considers the people as incapable of wisely directing their own enterprise, which sets up the servants of the people in Congress as the exclusive judges of what pursuits are most advantageous and suitable for those by whom they were elected: the State of Georgia expects that, in perpetual testimony thereof, this deliberate and solemn expression of her opinion will be carefully preserved among the archives of the Senate, and in justification of her character to the present generation and to posterity, if, unfortunately, Congress, disregarding this protest, and continuing to pervert powers granted for clearly defined and well understood purposes, to effectuate objects never intended by the Great Parties, by whom the Constitution was framed, to be entrusted to the controling guardianship of the Federal Government, should render necessary measures of a decisive character, for the protection of the people of the State, and the vindication of the Constitution of the U. States.

IRBY HUDSON,
Speaker of the H. of Representatives.
THOS. STOCKS,
President of the Senate.
JOHN FORSYTH, *Governor.*

Mr. BERRIEN said that the annunciation made from the Chair, imposed a duty on his colleague and himself, which, with his assent, he would perform, by giving a direction, with the sanction of the Senate, to the document, which had been just announced. I am not willing, Sir, said Mr. B. to see an act so grave and interesting in its character, pass away with those mere every-day events which are forgotten almost in the instant of their occurrence. In order, therefore, that it may be distinctly presented to the notice of the Senate, before I submit the motion which it calls for, I will state its purport, and avail myself of the occasion to make a very brief remark.

That document, sir, of which an official copy has been transmitted to my colleague and myself, is the protest of the State of Georgia, made through her constitutional organs, to this assembly of the Representatives of States, against the "act, in alteration of the acts laying duties on imports," passed at the last session of the Congress of the United States. In her sovereign character, as one of the original members of this confederacy, by whom this government was called into existence, that State protests against this act, on the several grounds, which are specially set forth, in that instrument, which is attested by the signatures of her Legislative and Executive functionaries, and authenticated under her public seal.

It is now delivered to this Department of the Federal Government, to be deposited in its archives, *in perpetuam rei memoriam*, to serve, whenever the occasion might require it, as an authentic testimony of the solemn dissent of one of the Sovereign States of this Union from the act therein protested against, as an infraction of the constitutional compact by which she is united to the other members of this Confederacy.

It is difficult, Sir, to repress—it is, perhaps, still more difficult appropriately to express the feelings which belong to such an occasion as the present. I have been educated in sentiments of reverence for our Federal Union, and thro' life I have habitually cherished these sentiments. As an individual citizen, therefore, it is painful to recur to that disastrous policy which has imposed on the State in which I live the stern necessity of assuming this relation to the Government of this Confederacy.

As one of the Representatives on this floor of that State, whose citizens have always been forward to manifest a profound and devoted attachment to this Union—of a patriotic and gallant People, who would freely yield their treasure, and unsparingly shed their blood in its defence; the case is one of deep and unmingled humiliation, which demands the deposite, in the Registry of the Senate, of this record of their wrongs. There may be those, sir, who will look to this act with indifference—perhaps with levity; who will consider it as the result of momentary excitement—and see, or think they see in it, merely, the effusion of impassioned, but evanescent feeling. I implore those gentlemen not to deceive themselves, on a subject, in relation to which error may be alike dangerous to us all.

Forty years of successful experiment have proved the efficiency of this Government to sustain us in an honorable intercourse with the other nations of the world. Externally, in peace and in war, amid the fluctuations of commerce, and the strife of arms, it has protected our interests, and defended our rights. One trial, one fearful trial, yet remains to be made. It is one, under the apprehension of which the bravest may tremble—which the wise and the good will anxiously endeavor to avoid. It is that experiment which shall test the competency of this Government to preserve our internal peace, whenever a question vitally affecting the bond, which unites us as one People, shall come to be solemnly agitated between the sovereign members of this Confederacy. In proportion to its dangers, should be our solicitude to avoid it, by abstaining on the one hand from acts of doubtful legislation, as well as by the manner of resistance on the other, to those which are deemed unconstitutional. Between the independent members of this Confederacy, sir, there can be no common arbiter. They are necessarily remitted to their own sovereign will, deliberately expressed, in the exercise of those reserved rights of sovereignty, the delegation of which would have been an act of political suicide.—The designation of such an arbiter, sir, was, by the force of invincible necessity, *casus omissus*, among the provisions of a Constitution conferring limited powers, the interpretation of which was to be confided to the subordinate agents, created by those who were entrusted to administer it.

I earnestly hope that the wise and conciliatory spirit of this Government, and of those of the several States, will postpone, to a period far distant, the day which will summon us to so fearful a trial. If we are indeed doomed to encounter it, I as earnestly hope that it may be entered upon in the spirit of peace, and with cherished recollections of former amity. But the occasion which shall impel the sovereign People of even one of the members of this Confederacy, to resolve, that they are not bound by its acts, is one to which no patriot can look with levity, or yet with indifference. Whatever man and freemen may do to avert it, the People of Georgia will do. Deeply as they feel the wrongs which they suffer, they will yet bear and forbear. Though their complaints have been hitherto disregarded, and their remonstrances have been heretofore set at naught, they will still look with confidence to the returning justice of this Government.

I fulfil my duty, sir, on this occasion, with a cherished reliance on that justice—with a deep and abiding conviction of the patriotism and forbearance of that People by whom it is demanded—with a humble, but unwavering trust in the mercy of Heaven.

On motion by Mr. BERRIEN, the letter and protest were then ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

We learn that the appointment of WILLIAM CLARKE, to the office of Treasurer of the United States, which was made during the Summer by the President of the United States, has been confirmed by the Senate; and that the ratification of his appointment was by a nearly or quite unanimous vote.

We hail this act of magnanimity with that satisfaction which it must give to every liberal mind, as an evidence of the good feeling which already pervades the great assembly of the States. It is a lesson to teach those who are flocking in with a conquering party, to possess themselves of all the offices and emoluments of Government, that integrity and capacity are yet considered to enter, in some small degree, into the considerations of fitness for public employ. The whole citadel of Government is not to be given to be ravaged, nor its occupants to be sacrificed to the fury or the cupidity of those who claim, for alleged party services, those offices and emoluments which are due only, in the language of JEFFERSON, to honesty, fidelity, and capacity. The Senate has in this case done well. It has acted liberally. It has acted honorably.

January 10.

The bill proposing to authorise the erection of a fort upon the Oregon river, on the territory of the U. States on the Northwest Coast, and the exploration of that territory, has been rejected in the House of Representatives by a majority of 22 votes. This decision is rather contrary to our expectation. Much talent and zeal have been enlisted in its support, and the occupation of the territory has been urged with great perseverance. We incline to think that the decision may be regarded only as the postponement of the occupation of the country, which, looking to the enterprise and adventurous spirit of our people, will hardly be deferred many years. *Nat. Int.*

The resolutions on the subject of SLAVERY within the District of Columbia, introduced by Mr. Miner, have passed the House of Representatives, in the following form—the first by a vote of 120 to 59, the second by 114 to 65.

Resolved, That the Committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to take into consideration the laws within the District, in respect to Slavery; that they inquire into the Slave Trade as it exists in, and is carried on through the District; and that they report to the House such amendments to the existing laws as shall seem to them to be just.

Resolved, That the committee be further instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, for the gradual abolition of Slavery within the District, in such manner that the interests of no individual shall be injured thereby.

Jan. 13.

A bill to impose regulations upon Sales at Auction, was reported yesterday, in the House, from the Committee of Ways and Means, by Mr. M'Duffie. The main provision contained in the bill is, that at all sales by auction of foreign goods, the invoice shall be produced by which the goods were entered at the Custom House, and charged with duties. This, it will be seen, looks to that part of the allegations against the present system, which charges it with frauds on the public revenue. We believe the report declares it to be inexpedient to legislate in the manner asked for by the memorials, by the imposition of a tax on auctions.

Mr. Storrs, from the select Committee on the Census, reported a bill to provide for taking the fifth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States. We understand that the Committee have not yet reported on the subject of the representative number.

January 14.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Dickerson's bill to distribute a portion of the revenues of the U. States among the several States, was under discussion.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Johnson offered an amendment to the bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, for regulating sales by auction. This amendment proposes a duty of two and a half per cent. on package sales, and five per cent. on sales by the piece. Should this amendment be pressed on the House, it will probably produce a considerable discussion, for there can be no doubt that the proposition will be strongly opposed.

January 15.

Mr. Dwight yesterday gave notice of his intention to ask the House, on Tuesday next, to enter into the consideration of the bill to regulate the duties on *Teas*, and Mr. Sprague laid upon the table an amendment which he intended to move to the bill, which was ordered to be printed.

That the public revenue is in that state of prosperity which will permit reductions of duty, must be regarded as a legitimate source of gratification. It proves that, in the teeth of all the barefaced assertions which have been made of the extravagant expenditures of public money, during the administration of Mr. Adams, the public outgoings have been uniformly kept below the public revenue. It shows that the public revenues have been husbanded, and that the public interests have been judiciously nursed and promoted. The true policy of a country in such a condition is, while it extends a protecting hand to those products of nature or art which are either peculiarly our own, or on which we rely as a means of national prosperity, at the same time to diminish such imposts as are without the pale of this definition, and which increase the burdens of the public. Of this description are Teas, the general use of which, by all classes of society, renders any reduction in prices, however trifling in detail, important in the aggregate, while its benefits will be felt by the poorest member of the community. There is some apprehension that the bill will be opposed. Perhaps there may be members of the Jackson party, who will be disposed rather to continue the burden upon the people for a while longer, in order that the next administration may claim the merit of giving relief. If so, it will be the duty of the friends of the present administration, at least to promulgate, in the face of the Union, that the revenue is now in a condition to bear the proposed reduction of duties, and to throw the responsibility of continuing the present rate of imposts, where alone it ought to rest. *Journal.*

Public Domains.—We are pleased to find by the following, which we copy from the proceedings of the House of Representatives, that the subject of the claims of the Old States has been bro't to the notice of Congress. *Chron.*

Mr WEEMS moved the following—

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating so much of the public lands, or of the proceeds of the sale of those lands, (not found to clash with any previous contract for the payment of the public debt) for the advancement of common schools in the thirteen old States, equivalent to what has been granted to those States that have been introduced into the Union since the adoption of the present Government, so as to equalize the advantages to each and all the States—seeing that the aforesaid lands have been acquired as a common property, by the joint expenditure of the blood and treasure of the whole Union.

The Resolution was read and laid on the table.

Revenue from the Customs.—We learn from the American, that in the estimate of the amount of duties for the third quarter of last year, ending on the 30th Sept. that portion arising in New-York, was put at the sum of $3,000,000; and upon this basis the report of the Secretary of the Treasury was made. The accounts having now been made up, it is found that the result is even more favorable than was assumed; and that the actual amount of duties for that quarter is $3,584,599—thus exceeding the estimate by more than half a million. The last quarter will, it is believed, turn out in proportion, and thus present the Treasury to the new administration in a most flourishing condition. *Nat. Journal.*

Surviving Officers.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, has furnished that print with a list of all the *Field Officers* of the Revolutionary Army who have applied for and receive their pay under the act of the last session of Congress. There appears to be now only 26 of them living: of that number, there are but 5 Colonels, 3 Lieutenant Colonels, and 18 Majors.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, JAN. 9.

In the House of Representatives of this State, on Wednesday last, Mr. Lehman said, he had, for many years, endeavoured to impress the Legislature with the importance of distributing a portion of the surplus funds of the U. States for the purpose of promoting internal improvement and education.—The national debt was now reduced to a small amount, and the surplus funds would perhaps exceed ten millions of dollars annually. If but five millions were annually distributed among the States, the portion of Pennsylvania would be at least six hundred thousand dollars, which would pay an interest on twelve millions of dollars. We might then, if it is necessary, borrow a further sum of twelve millions of dollars without resorting to tax upon lands, houses, salt, coal, whiskey, trades, professions, or any other object within our reach. If Congress shall be induced to adopt the measure, Pennsylvania, with the aid of tolls which will spring from the canals and rail roads, will be enabled to carry the blessings of education and internal improvement into the heart of every county in the commonwealth.

Mr. Lehman then submitted the following resolution, which lies upon the table one day of course:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to promote such measures as will secure the distribution of a portion of the surplus funds of the United States among the several States, in proportion to their population of representation, to be applied to internal improvement and education.

A resolution is now pending before the Legislature, authorizing and directing the Governor to appoint three persons to receive, collate, and digest all such public acts and statutes of the Commonwealth, and all such British statutes now in force as are general and permanent in their nature.—The revisers are to be allowed two years to complete their labors, and to receive an annual compensation of one thousand dollars each.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has issued proposals for a loan of eight hundred thousand dollars, for canal and rail road purposes. The proposals will be received until the 25th inst. The principal not to be reimbursable until after the year 1854, and to bear an interest of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

At the last session of the Legislature was passed a law, said to be for the relief of the poor, allowing a renter of property a certain portion of goods, which could not be taken by virtue of a Landlord's warrant. This, at that time, was believed to be a relief to renters, because it prevented ill natured landlords from distressing their families. Experience, however, has proven, that, instead of being a relief, it was in reality a distress. We now hear many respectable laboring men, and indeed many who are in tolerable circumstances, complain that they are not able to procure houses. Owners are now compelled to require security, when under the old law every man could procure a house without being compelled to trouble his neighbors for bail.

During the present session a bill has been reported for the repeal of this law, and which no doubt will pass, provided it is urged by persons against whom the new law now bears unfairly. We would recommend renters to petition the legislature immediately for a repeal, which we are clearly of opinion would be granted.—The character of every renter is at stake. All ought to raise their voices in procuring a repeal.

Lancaster Sentinel.

PERTH, (U. C.) Dec. 20.

Awful.—The following are the particulars of the sudden and awful death of Mrs. Hisby and her four children.—Mr. Hisby and his family, consisting of a wife and five children, have lived some time in a shanty, on their farm in the township of Drummond. On Wednesday the 10th inst. about three o'clock in the morning, Mr. Hisby started from his sleep, being nearly suffocated with smoke, and perceived that the straw bed, opposite the fire, on which his wife and four children lay, was in a blaze. He immediately flew to the door, and having opened it, the free circulation which was given to the air made the flames rise higher. He says that when the door was opened, he perceived his wife raise herself out of the flames, but she instantly tumbled back again. He then took hold of the bed with the intention of pulling it out at the door; but the floor, which was closely laid with short pieces of split basswood, gave way, and they all tumbled into the cellar. He then flung water on the bed till he extinguished the fire. During the whole proceedings no symptoms of life were shown by any of them except the one effort of the unfortunate mother. The bodies were shockingly scorched. The bed and blankets were nearly all consumed.—The shanty was not burned.

LEXINGTON, (Va.) Jan. 8.

Elijah W. Brooks was committed to the jail of this county, on the 26th ult. charged with an attempt to burn to death his wife, Sally Brooks, on the night of the 25th. She has since died. A coroner's inquest was held, whose verdict was that her death was caused by wounds received by fire, into which she had been thrown by her husband.—We will only remark that this adds one more to the black catalogue of crimes produced by drunkenness.

An unfortunate rencontre took place at Clinton, in Hinds county, (Miss.) on the 5th ult. between Col. James Gibson, and Mr. Anthony Durden, his brother-in-law, both of the county of Warren. They were in attendance on the Chancery court, before which they had a suit depending, which was decided on the 5th in favor of Mr. Durden. They had been at variance for some time, and it had ripened into deadly hatred. A few words passed between them at the supper table—rising simultaneously, they met at the head of the table, and exchanging a look of desperation, commenced with sword canes a furious fight, which continued about five minutes, when Col. Gibson fell never again to rise. He received five stabs, three in the abdomen, one in the breast, and one under his chin, passing through his mouth into his head. He lived but a moment after his fall. Mr. Durden, who has been admitted to bail, was not seriously hurt.—*P. G. Corresp.*

John M'Lean has been chosen U. S. Senator from Illinois, in the room of Jesse B. Thomas.